

The Gazette.

LANCASTER, OHIO:

Thursday, Dec. 24, 1868.

Army Reunion at Chicago.

We adopt the words of a contemporary in giving a necessarily brief account of the grand reunion of army officers which took place in Chicago last week. Gen. STAFFORD and Captains KELLER and ASHMOOR, being in attendance from this county.

The attendance of officers was very large, (numbering about thirty-nine hundred, according to statements in the Cincinnati papers,) among whom were our glorious Generals Grant, Sherman, Schofield, Thomas, and others, and a host of others bearing names which have become historic. The officers of the Army of the Ohio held a meeting Tuesday morning, and permanently organized by electing Major General Schofield President, and General Stoneman, J. D. Cox, Paschall, Cooper, Henderson and Hartsoff, Col. Hobson, Stewart and Thomas, Vice Presidents.

The Army of Georgia officers organized by electing Maj. Gen. Slocum President, and Gens. Davis, Williams, Mower, Ward, Baird, Jackson, Carlon, Morgan, Casey and Wolcott, Vice Presidents. The Army of the Tennessee and Cumberland, having been organized previously, were also in attendance in large force. In the evening a grand meeting was held at the Opera House. Gen. Sherman made the welcome address, after which orations were delivered by Generals Belknap, Cox, Cruft and Cogswell. Wednesday morning was taken up with business meetings by the various organizations. In the afternoon Gens. Grant, Sherman and Thomas, received the rank and file at Crosby's Music Hall. In the evening a grand banquet took place in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce. Nine tables extended the length of the Hall—the three center ones being 104 feet and the six outer ones 130 feet long. After an hour or so had been exhausted in discussing the generous bill of fare, a flow of soul followed. Gen. Sherman the President, set the ball in motion, with a few appropriate remarks. Then came the toasts and responses.

The Legislative Committee, consisting of Senators Griswold and Evans, and Representatives Cannon, Gallup and Jones, appointed last session to select a location for a Reform School for girls, made a visit to Chillicothe last week, and were met at the depot by a committee of citizens. The citizens there offer a choice of all the farms for a distance of six miles north of the city, to secure the location of the school there.

Prospective Business of the Hocking Valley Railroad.

A correspondent of the Ross county Register, writing from Columbus in advocacy of the project of a Railroad from that city down the Scioto valley to Portsmouth, illustrates his views as to the business that would be done by such a road by the following reference to the prospective business of the Hocking Valley Road in a single item—the transportation of coal:

"An owner of one of the mines at Nelsonville, who lives here, showed me a letter from a Chicago firm inquiring how soon he could begin to send by rail 10,000 bushels daily, and how long he could continue to do it, and also how long it would be before he could send him double that amount daily. Now, it requires 33 cars to contain 2000 bushels of coal, and it is the work of one locomotive to draw that train. Do you suppose that there are a dozen men in the whole Hocking Valley that have any idea of the commerce that will be carried on as soon as this road reaches Nelsonville? Imagine 10,000 bushels carried by rail from the Hocking coal region to Chicago every twenty-four hours! And that is only one train out of twenty that will be wanted to do the coal business of the Hocking Valley."

Mrs. ELI PARCKES and her little girl, eight years of age, were burned to death in Pickaway county on the 12th inst. The clothing of the child took fire at the hearth, and the flames communicated to the garments of the frightened mother.

Thousands upon thousands of sheep have been slaughtered in this State for their pelts, the meat being given away. Farmers who keep their sheep will be gainers from this.

The Trustees of Kenyon College, at their meeting in Columbus, unanimously elected Professor Eli T. Tappan, of the Ohio University, at Athens, as President of their college.

The Toledo Police Board has adopted a resolution instructing patrolmen to arrest all persons found snow-balling in the streets, and after charges against them of disorderly conduct.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Below we give a summary of the most important of the proceedings in Congress since the first day of the present session.

On Wednesday, the 9th, in the Senate, the President's Message was received. The Clerk read to that portion which says that large sums of money have been expended upon the military service in enforcing unnecessary and unconstitutional laws, when Mr. Conness moved to dispense with the further reading. A long debate ensued, and Mr. Conness withdrew his motion, which was immediately renewed by Mr. Cameron. After some further discussion a motion to adjourn prevailed, by a vote of yeas 28, nays 22, and the message was not disposed of.

In the House, Mr. Washburne of Illinois, stated that the Committee on Appropriations would not be ready to report any business for the action of the House before the holiday recess, but said that if a recess were taken on the 21st instant for two weeks, the committee would remain in Washington and prepare business.

Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill providing for an election to be held in Virginia on the 20th of January, at which the citizens of that state shall vote upon the question of adopting the Constitution agreed upon by the State Constitutional Convention. A lengthy discussion arose regarding the time for holding the election, it being contended that a fair election could not be obtained under the present administration. An amendment offered by General Butler, fixing the time as the fourth Thursday in May, was agreed to, and thus amended the bill passed.

The President's annual message was received and read, an hour and ten minutes being consumed in its reading. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, criticised that portion of the message which refers to the payment of the national debt, declaring that the plan proposed by the President was undisguised repudiation, and denouncing it as a disgrace to the country. Mr. Broomall offered a resolution reciting that such sentiments going forth to the world without immediate protest might be accepted as the sentiment of the people, and declaring that under no circumstances will Congress offer the public creditor a less sum than the government contracted to pay. Mr. Schenck, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, denounced the repudiation proposition of the President as the most "gross, shameless and infamous one" he had ever seen. After further debate a resolution was adopted laying the message on the table, and ordering it printed.

On the 10th, in the Senate, the list of bills on the table was read, and the bills referred to the several committees. The one passed by the House, transferring the control of the Indian Bureau from the Department of the Interior to the War Department, gave rise to some discussion, after which it was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

An amendment to the Constitution to the effect that no person shall hereafter be deprived of his political rights on account of race or color was submitted, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The conclusion of the President's Message was read, after which that document was laid on the table and ordered printed. Mr. Edmunds stated that in view of the President's extraordinary financial proposition, he would, on Tuesday next, call for the consideration of the resolution offered by him in November last, which declares that the faith of the United States is pledged to the payment of the national debt. Mr. Frelinghuysen denounced the message, and was loudly applauded. The Senate then adjourned until the 11th, at 12 o'clock.

In the House the military committee reported a bill providing for a national system of military education, authorizing the appointment of one or more colleges in each state. It was laid on the table. Mr. Washburne offered a joint resolution providing for a recess of both Houses from December 21 to January 5. The resolution was adopted. A bill providing for the redemption of legal tender notes was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. It provides for the exchange of notes at the Treasury at the rate of \$136 for \$100 in gold for one month, reducing the rate of exchange one dollar each month, until gold and notes are of the same value. The House went into Committee of the Whole, and was addressed at length by Mr. Blaine on national topics. When the committee rose a few bills were introduced and referred, after which the House adjourned until the 14th.

On Monday, the 14th, in the Senate, a petition was presented from

citizens of Kansas praying that the right of suffrage be extended to women. Another from prominent citizens of New York, asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the naturalization frauds perpetrated in that city at the last election.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill providing for the redemption in coin of United States notes and fractional currency, and requiring national banks to redeem their notes in specie—the former to be redeemed in 1871, at par, and the latter in 1872.

Mr. Drake called up his resolution requiring all Indian treaties to be considered by the Senate in open session, and considerable debate thereon ensued, after which it was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. Mr. Cattell introduced a resolution censuring the President for the financial views expressed by him in his message. Mr. Willey introduced a resolution of like import. After agreeing to the House resolution to adjourn on Monday next to January 6, the Senate adjourned for the day.

In the House, a joint resolution declaring that Congress will not entertain any project looking towards repudiation, and adjuring the propositions of the President to that effect, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution instructing the Reconstruction Committee to investigate the Ku-Klux outrages in Tennessee, was adopted. Mr. Broomall introduced a preamble and resolutions repudiating the repudiation propositions contained in the President's Message, and asked that the rules be suspended in order that they might be immediately considered. The rules were suspended by a vote of 135 yeas to 29 nays. Mr. Broomall then moved the previous question, which was seconded. The preamble was slightly modified, after which it was adopted, together with the resolutions. The latter declare that all forms and degrees of repudiation of the national indebtedness are odious to the American people. There were only six dissenting voices on this proposition, those of Adams, Archer, Grover, Jones (of Kentucky), Munger, and Trimble (of Kentucky). The memorial of the Union League Club, of New York, asking the appointment of a select committee to investigate the recent fraudulent naturalizations in the city was presented. Mr. Brooks desired to have the investigation extended to other cities and states. On motion, the rules were suspended and the committee ordered. Mr. Wood offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Public Expenditures to investigate the charges recently made regarding the improper use of two million dollars, appropriated for the purchase of Alaska. A resolution was adopted asking the Secretary of State to inform the House if a commissioner had recently been sent to Spain—if so, why? The House then adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 15th, Mr. Wilson's bill to repeal the prohibition of the organization of the militia in the rebel States was taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds. A spirited debate sprang up, which was participated in by Messrs. Wilson, Fessenden, Connelley, Rice, Sawyer and Warner in favor of the bill, and by Messrs. Hendricks, Buckalew and Davis against it.

Mr. Warner, replying to the remarks of Mr. Davis about carpet-baggers, said he was proud to be one, having commenced his carpet-bagging in the South under Gen. Grant. The Republican party in Alabama had acted and desired to act with the utmost liberality toward their opponents. It was the Democratic party alone that made the presence of troops at all necessary there, and as soon as that party would agree to allow every citizen freedom of speech, the necessity for troops would cease. The carpet-baggers, he said, had brought the State into harmonious relations with the Union by organizing a State Government, and they would maintain that government—peaceably, if they could, forcibly, if they must. The amendment of Mr. Edmunds was adopted, and the bill passed.

In the House, a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced, among them resolutions of inquiry what further legislation is necessary for the security of life and property, and the promotion of commerce on the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, and into the property of prohibiting passenger steam vessels from carrying petroleum or other inflammable fluids. Adopted. A bill was introduced and referred, providing for an annual inspection of Indian affairs. The bill to increase revenue from duties on imports, and tending to equalize exports and imports was taken up and debated in committee of the whole.

In the Senate, on the 16th, Mr.

Sherman reported back his resolution for deferring redemption of the 5-20 bonds until a resumption of specie payment by the government, and Mr. Edmunds' joint resolutions pledging the faith of the United States to payment of the public debt in coin or its equivalent. A bill was introduced to provide temporary government for Alaska. Mr. Morton's bill for the resumption of specie payment was taken up, and the Senator made a very elaborate and able speech in its support. The bill was then referred to the Finance Committee.

In the House, a bill was passed relieving from political disabilities a number of newly elected officers of South Carolina, and including J. C. Center, Lt. Governor of Tennessee. A resolution was adopted allowing females in the employ of the Government equal pay with males, for like services.

In the Senate, on the 17th, a bill was passed, amending the act imposing a tax upon spirits, tobacco, &c., by extending the time for affixing the stamps to the 15th of February. The House bill removing political disabilities from citizens of S. C. elected to State offices, passed. The resolution reported by the Finance Committee, disapproving the President's financial recommendations, was adopted by 43 yeas to 6 nays. Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to provide for giving effect to the treaty stipulations between this and foreign governments for the extradition of criminals. Referred. It provides that whenever any person shall have been delivered by a foreign government to an agent of the United States, for the purpose of being brought within the United States, and tried for a crime of which he is accused, the President of the United States shall have power to take all necessary measures for the transportation and safe-keeping of such accused person, and his protection against lawlessness and violence.

In the House, the death of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was announced by Mr. Dickey. A large audience in the galleries. Speeches were made by Messrs. Kelley, Wood, Broomall, Dickey, Poland, Moorehead, Maynard, Ashley, of Ohio, Miller, Francisworth, Koonz, Donnelly, Calk, Woodward, Robinson, Lawrence, of Ohio, and Sypher.

In the Senate, on the 18th, the bill for abolishing the franking privilege was reported back from the Post-Office committee with a recommendation for its passage.

The resolution pledging the payment of the public debt in coin or its equivalent was taken up. Mr. Davis then moved to amend by making it declare that the true and equitable measure of the liability of the United States upon the bonds is what was received by the Government for the bonds, with interest thereon. Laid on the table. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to repeal the act of June 25, 1863, admitting Georgia representation in Congress, and to provide for a provisional government there in and for other purposes, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The resolution of Mr. Sumner expressing sympathy with Spain, was taken up and adopted. It is as follows: Resolved, That the people of the United States, sympathizing with the people of Spain in their effort to establish a more liberal form of Government, express their confident hope that it will be conducted so as to end in such a way as to promote the triumph of liberal institutions, and they earnestly appeal to the people not to allow the present opportunity to pass without securing the immediate emancipation of the slaves and the final abrogation of slavery throughout the Spanish dominions.

Eulogies were delivered on the character of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, dec'd, by Messrs. Cameron, Buckalew, Morrill, and Sumner, and resolutions of respect adopted.

In the House, Mr. Sypher presented the credentials of J. M. McCard (colored) as a Representative from Louisiana. Senate amendments to the South Carolina disability relief bill were concurred in by a two-thirds vote.

In the Senate on the 19th, Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to provide for the re-assembly of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, and instructing it to amend the Constitution, so as to place beyond all possibility of doubt the right of every citizen of the State, black or white, to hold office. Mr. Harlan offered a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the re-apportionment of Representatives in Congress, in accordance with section second of the 14th Amendment.

Charles A. King, Republican Mayor of Toledo, was elected State Senator, in place of Hon. J. C. Hall, deceased. His majority over Newcomer, the Democratic candidate, is estimated at about one thousand.

For the Lancaster Gazette.

Turpikes.

No county in this State needs good roads more than the county of Fairfield; and it might be added, no county is more able to build them and has a greater amount of the necessary material used for their construction. A commendable spirit has been shown by many of our citizens who reside along some of our thoroughfares, by building pikes, thus securing good roads during all seasons of the year.

My attention was called to this subject by observing the movement which is being made to have a pike built on the Newark road, from Lancaster, through Pleasantville and New Salem to the Licking county line. Under existing laws real estate lying within two miles, on either side of the road, will be taxed for its construction, in proportion to the benefit the pike will be to said lands. Perhaps no law can be passed which will be more just in its provisions.

There is, however, some opposition to building this pike, because it will cost a good deal of money to construct it. There never will be a time when there will be no opposition to a public improvement, however necessary and beneficial it may be, which costs money to make it.

The only sensible view to take by persons directly interested in this proposed improvement is, to inquire, first, is it necessary? secondly, what will be its cost? and, lastly, what will be its advantage and benefit?

First, then, as to its necessity—There is nearly or quite as much travel on the Newark road as on any other road leading to Lancaster. It runs through one of the richest and most populous portions of the county. Does this road get bad at any time? Yes, during nearly one half of the year; and sometimes it is the next thing to impossible to travel on it, or drive a wagon, or buggy, or ride on horseback, or go on foot, with any pleasure. It may be truly stated, that the time lost, the wear and tear of vehicles and over working of horses in consequence of the frequently wretched condition in which this road is found, would, within the last ten years, more than have paid for piking the whole road.

Secondly, its cost—I do not know what the estimated cost of piking this road has been, but believe other roads have been built for eighteen hundred dollars per mile, and believe from the fact that much of this road is now graded and ready for gravel to be put upon it, that it might be built for half that sum.

To have a good pike run through or near your land will increase its value at least from one to three dollars per acre. For every mile of pike made four sections, or 2560 acres of land would be assessed; if the tax was equally laid 40 cents on each acre would raise over one thousand dollars per mile.

Thirdly, its benefits and advantages—These are so great and so apparent to all that no arguments are required to prove them. Could the tired and jaded horse—the most noble and useful of animals—speak an uncertain sound would be heard in favor of building pikes, not only on this, but on all other roads on which they are required to draw loads or bear burdens.

For years the people of Columbus made efforts to have the Nicholson pavement laid down on High Street. The opposition of many of the wealthiest property holders prevented it being done, until within eighteen months. It cost about ninety thousand dollars and was made a lien on the property fronting on that street. The persons who at first bitterly opposed it, are now loudest in its praise. So I predict, that those who oppose the building of the pike from Lancaster to New Salem, will, after it has been built and paid for, be the very last ones who would be willing to be deprived of it.

Therefore, as one who always has been a citizen of this county, and feels both a pride and interest in all improvements which are a public benefit, I hope that wise counsels and a liberal spirit will actuate and govern the people, that this much needed improvement may be speedily made. R.

The Commission of Agriculture says that if our soil were cultivated one inch deeper, \$250,000,000 would be added to the wealth of the country.

The production of wine in France was 1,496,357,256 gallons during 1867. In 1867 it was 1,480,629,355 gallons. This year it is 1,584,636,024 gallons.

A few days ago, in the eastern part of Jefferson county, Kentucky, a gang of seven ruffians violated the persons of two negro girls, shot them dead and threw their bodies into a creek. Six of them have been arrested and committed to jail.

It is stated that ex-Gov. Tod left an estate worth over half a million of dollars.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

For Sale.

THIRTY-SIX ACRES OF VALUABLE TIMBER, situated in section No. 13, Township 10 N., Range No. 12 E., 3rd Meridian, Adams Co., Pa. For particulars inquire of J. E. BROWN, Sec'y.

For Sale.

VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, on a beautiful lot, containing eight rooms—two of which are parlors, and a large hall. The house has been recently painted, inside and out. The rooms have been newly papered. A good garden with fruit trees. Coal and wood house, cistern, &c. For particulars inquire of J. E. BROWN, Sec'y.

For Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Adm'r of the Estate of James W. Turner, late of Fairfield county, Ohio, dec'd, has been duly appointed and qualified as such, and is now ready to receive and pay all claims against and for the said estate as may be brought before him, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them as required by law. JOSEPH H. PEARSE, Adm'r.

For Sale.

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For Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, January 26th, 1869, at 10 o'clock, P. M., at which time the following business will be transacted: To elect a new Board of Directors, and to consider and act upon the report of the Board of Directors for the year ending December 31st, 1868. The stockholders are requested to bring with them to the meeting, their certificates of stock, and to pay the amount of any dividends due them. The stockholders are also requested to bring with them to the meeting, their certificates of stock, and to pay the amount of any dividends due them. The stockholders are also requested to bring with them to the meeting, their certificates of stock, and to pay the amount of any dividends due them.

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NOTICE.

Respectfully informs her old customers and the public generally, that she has reopened and enlarged her business, and is now prepared to accommodate all wishing work done in the above line.

Notice.

Wearing, Cutting and Straightening Hair. Also, Hair-dressing in every style.

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CINCINNATI ZANESVILLE

W. H. N. ON SCHEDULE TIME: Leave Lancaster, 7:30 P. M. Arrive Cincinnati, 10:30 P. M. Leave Cincinnati, 7:30 A. M. Arrive Lancaster, 10:30 A. M.

NEW GUN SMITH SHOP.

BERNARD PETER, announces to the public that he has set up the Gunsmith Business in the 3d room west of Center Alley, in Shaw's Row, South side of Main Street. He repairs and manufactures all kinds of Fire Arms, Pistols, Shot Guns, Shot Guns, and every thing in the Sporting Line. He also repairs and manufactures all kinds of Gunsmithing. He is also a competent Gunsmith, and is also a competent Gunsmith.

LANCASTER

Iron & Shovel Works.

NEW FIRM.

OVERMYER, MOTHERWELL & CO. Successors to Motherwell & Morrison, manufacturers of all kinds of

REFINED HAMMERED

BAR IRON.

ALL KINDS OF

Shovels, Spades, Mattocks, Picks, Sledges, Wedges, Harrow Teeth, Short Rods, Crow Bars, Sledge Cutters, Cranks, and all kinds of

QUARRIES AND STONE MASONS' AND STONE CUTTERS' Tools, &c., &c.